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FENWICK & WEST LLP SILICON VALLEY CENTER 801 CALIFORNIA STREET MOUNTAIN VIEW, CA 94041			EXAMINER THOMPSON, JAMES A	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/814,751	Applicant(s) HART ET AL.	
	Examiner James A. Thompson	Art Unit 2625	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 3/30/04, 8/13/04, 12/27/04, 10/31/05. 1/27/06, 4/17/06, 9/29/06, 11/6/06, 2/2/07, 4/27/07, 7/20/07, 9/6/07, 10/26/07
- 2a) ☐ This action is FINAL. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-50 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-50 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 13 August 2004 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>See Continuation Sheet</u> . | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

Continuation of Attachment(s) 3). Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08), Paper No(s)/Mail Date
:12/27/04,10/31/05,1/27/06,4/17/06,9/29/06,11/6/06,2/2/07,4/27/07,7/20/07,9/6/07,10/26/07.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1-2, 4, 11, 13, 28-30 and 49 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sugiyama (US Patent 5,633,723) and Katsuo (US Patent 5,721,883).

Regarding claims 1 and 30: Sugiyama discloses a system for printing multi-media data (figure 1 and column 3, lines 11-20 of Sugiyama), the system comprising: a network including a printing system and a network device (as can be determined from figure 1 of Sugiyama – *A video signal is received by the video printer from an external device. This constitutes a network. The printing system is the printer portion (30-33) of the video printer. The network device is the external device not shown in figure 1 of Sugiyama, but is used to obtain the video signal input.*); a network interface (figure 1(11) of Sugiyama) for receiving multimedia data from the network device (column 3, lines 11-17 of Sugiyama); a media processing system (figure 1(15) of Sugiyama) coupled to the network interface (as can be seen in figure 1 of Sugiyama) to receive the multimedia data (column 3, lines 26-29 of Sugiyama), the media processing system determining a printed representation of the multimedia data and an electronic representation of the time-based multimedia data (column 4, lines 24-42 of Sugiyama); a printed output system (figure 1(30-33) of Sugiyama) in communication with the multimedia processing system (as can be seen in figure 1 of Sugiyama) to receive the printed representation, the printed output system producing a corresponding printed output from the printed representation of the multimedia data (column 4, lines 35-42 of Sugiyama); and an electronic output system (figure 1(18-20) of Sugiyama) in communication with the multimedia processing system (as can be seen in figure 1 of Sugiyama) to receive the electronic representation, the electronic output system producing a corresponding electronic output from the electronic representation of the multimedia data (column 4, lines 24-35 of Sugiyama).

Sugiyama does not disclose expressly that the media processing system resides at least in part on the printing system and at least in part on the network device.

Katsuo discloses performing parallel processing of image data (figure 1 and column 3, lines 30-49 of Katsuo), and thus processing image data at least in part on one system and at least in part on a second system.

Sugiyama is analogous art with respect to Katsuo since they are from the same field of endeavor, namely the processing of digital image data. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to perform processing of the received video image data in parallel on both the printing system and the network device. Thus, the media processing system as a whole would reside at least in part on the printing system and at least in part on the network device. The motivation for doing so would have been that splitting up the video image data processing onto multiple processors increases the speed with which a user can obtain processed image data. Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Katsuo with Sugiyama to obtain the invention as specified in claims 1 and 30.

Further regarding claim 30: The system of claim 1 performs the method of claim 1.

Further regarding claim 2: Katsuo discloses that the network device is a personal computer (column 5, lines 23-33 of Katsuo).

Further regarding claim 4: Katsuo discloses a remote external service system coupled to the network (figure 1(10) of Katsuo), the external service system in communication with the media processing system for performing at least some processing steps for the media data (column 5, lines 23-32 of Katsuo – *multi-media as per combination with Sugiyama*).

Regarding claim 11: Sugiyama discloses that the network device comprises screen capture hardware (figure 1(12) and column 3, lines 12-16 and lines 20-24 of Sugiyama).

Regarding claim 13: Sugiyama discloses that the network device comprises a video recorder (figure 1(11) of Sugiyama), wherein the external source of media (figure 1(“Video Signal”) of Sugiyama) is a series of images captured by the video recorder, converted into an electronic format (column 3, lines 12-17 of Sugiyama), and then provided to the media processing system (column 3, lines 16-20 of Sugiyama).

Regarding claim 28: Sugiyama discloses that the network device includes a user interface that provides information to a user about at least one of the printed representation and the electronic representation of the multimedia data (column 3, lines 45-48 of Sugiyama), the user interface further accepting input from a user to cause the media processing system to modify at

least one of the printed representation and the electronic representation of the multimedia data (column 3, lines 57-61 of Sugiyama).

Regarding claim 29: Sugiyama discloses that the media processing system determines at least one of the printed representation and the electronic representation (column 4, lines 24-42 of Sugiyama).

Sugiyama does not disclose expressly that said determination is with assistance from a networked computing device.

Katsuo discloses performing image processing over a plurality of processors (column 4, lines 22-33 of Katsuo).

Sugiyama is analogous art with respect to Katsuo since they are from the same field of endeavor, namely the processing of digital image data. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to perform processing (determination) of the printed and/or electronic representations with assistance from a networked (parallel) computing device. The motivation for doing so would have been that splitting up the video image data processing onto multiple processors increases the speed with which a user can obtain processed image data. Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Katsuo with Sugiyama to obtain the invention as specified in claim 29.

Regarding claim 49: Sugiyama discloses that the network device includes a video capture device (column 3, lines 11-16 of Sugiyama).

3. Claims 3 and 5 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sugiyama (US Patent 5,633,723), Katsuo (US Patent 5,721,883), and Chang (US Patent 6,167,033).

Regarding claim 3: The combination of Sugiyama and Katsuo does not disclose expressly that the network is a local area network,

Chang discloses transmitting digital data packets over a local area network (figure 5; column 1, lines 13-16; and column 6, lines 29-39 of Chang).

The combination of Sugiyama and Katsuo is analogous art with respect to Chang since they are from similar problem solving areas, namely how to efficiently transmit digital image/video data between a plurality of different computational devices. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to specifically use a local area network as the network. The suggestion for doing so would have been that a local area network is a common type of network for connecting a plurality of digital computational devices

that are located physically close to each other. Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Chang with the combination of Sugiyama and Katsuo to obtain the invention as specified in claim 3.

Further regarding claim 5: Chang discloses that the external service system (taught by Sugiyama and corresponding to an external system discussed by Chang) is coupled to the network by the Internet (column 1, lines 39-50 of Chang).

4. Claims 6-7, 14-15, 22, 31-37 and 39-48 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sugiyama (US Patent 5,633,723), Katsuo (US Patent 5,721,883), and Hymel (US Patent Application Publication 2003/0220988 A1).

Regarding claim 6: The combination of Sugiyama and Katsuo does not disclose expressly that the interface comprises a removable media storage reader.

Hymel discloses providing video signal data at an interface using a removable storage reader (para. 10, lines 14-15 and lines 20-21 of Hymel – *DVD is a removable data storage storing video signals and outputting the video signals through an interface*).

The combination of Sugiyama and Katsuo is analogous art with respect to Hymel because they are from similar problem solving areas, namely the control of data storage and output. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use a DVD drive at the interface. The suggestion for doing so would have been that DVDs are a common form of video data media. Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Hymel with the combination of Sugiyama and Katsuo to obtain the invention as specified in claim 6.

Regarding claim 7: The combination of Sugiyama and Katsuo does not disclose expressly that the interface comprises a media input device selected from a group consisting of: a DVD reader, a video cassette tape reader, a CD reader, an audio cassette tape reader, and a flash card reader.

Hymel discloses an interface comprising a media input device (para. 10, lines 1-5 of Hymel) selected from a group consisting of: a DVD reader (para. 10, lines 14-15 and lines 20-21 of Hymel), a video cassette tape reader (para. 10, lines 14-15 and line 20 of Hymel – *digital camcorder, which, as is well-known in the art, uses a digital video (DV) cassette tape*), a CD reader (para. 10, lines 14-15 and lines 19-20 of Hymel), an audio cassette tape reader (para. 10, lines 14-15 and line 19 of Hymel – *audio cassette tape reader is a type of audio player, MP3 player is merely an example*), and a flash card reader (para. 10, lines 14-15 and lines 19-20 of Hymel – *MP3 players and digital cameras generally use flash card memory*).

The combination of Sugiyama and Katsuo is analogous art with respect to Hymel because they are from similar problem solving areas, namely the control of data storage and output. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to have the media input device at the interface be a DVD reader, a video cassette tape reader, a CD reader, an audio cassette tape reader, and/or a flash card reader, as taught by Hymel. The motivation for doing so would have been to allow a user to connect a variety of different types of peripheral devices to an overall system, thus allowing the user to perform a variety of functions (para. 2, lines 1-6 of Hymel). Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Hymel with the combination of Sugiyama and Katsuo to obtain the invention as specified in claim 7.

Regarding claim 14: The combination of Sugiyama and Katsuo does not disclose expressly that the network device comprises an audio recorder, wherein the external source of media is a series of sounds that are converted into an electrical format by the audio recorder and then provided to the media processing system.

Hymel discloses an audio recorder (para. 10, lines 14-15 and line 19 of Hymel). As is abundantly well-known in the art, an audio recorder input into a computerized media processing system inputs, as an external source of media, a series of sounds that are converted into an electrical format by the embedded audio recorder and then provided to the media processing system.

The combination of Sugiyama and Katsuo is analogous art with respect to Hymel because they are from the same field of endeavor, namely the control and processing of time-based media data. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to include an audio recorder as part of the network device. The motivation for doing so would have been to allow a user to connect another one of a variety of different types of peripheral devices, thus allowing the user to perform one more of a variety of functions (para. 2, lines 1-6 of Hymel). Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Hymel with the combination of Sugiyama and Katsuo to obtain the invention as specified in claim 14.

Regarding claim 15: The combination of Sugiyama and Katsuo does not disclose expressly that the electronic output system is configured to write the electronic representation to a removable media storage device.

Hymel discloses writing an electronic representation of a video signal to a removable media storage device (para. 10, lines 14-15 and lines 20-21 of Hymel – *DVD is a removable data storage storing video signals and outputting the video signals through an interface*).

The combination of Sugiyama and Katsuo is analogous art with respect to Hymel because they are from similar problem solving areas, namely the control of data storage and output. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use a DVD drive for storing the video signals, as taught by Hymel. The suggestion for doing so would have been that DVDs are a common of video data media for storing video data. Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Hymel with the combination of Sugiyama and Katsuo to obtain the invention as specified in claim 15.

Regarding claim 22: The combination of Sugiyama and Katsuo does not disclose expressly that the electronic output system comprises a web page display.

Hymel discloses a web page display (figure 1(130) and para. 11, lines 1-10 of Hymel).

The combination of Sugiyama and Katsuo is analogous art with respect to Hymel because they are from the same field of endeavor, namely the control and processing of time-based media data. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to include an embedded web page display as part of said electronic output system. The motivation for doing so would have been to allow a user to display a web page, which is simply one of a plurality of different types of desirable output (para. 2, lines 1-6 of Hymel). Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Hymel with the combination of Sugiyama and Katsuo to obtain the invention as specified in claim 22.

Regarding claim 31: The combination of Sugiyama and Katsuo does not disclose expressly that the electronic output is stored on a media recorder.

Hymel discloses storing an electronic output on a media recorder (para. 10, lines 14-21 of Hymel – *all of the listed devices would be considered a media recorder*).

The combination of Sugiyama and Katsuo is analogous art with respect to Hymel because they are from similar problem solving areas, namely the control of data storage and output. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use a media recorder for storing the output video signals, as taught by Hymel. The suggestion for doing so would have been that media recorders provide a more permanent means of accessing the video data than the simple electronic display taught by Sugiyama. Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Hymel with the combination of Sugiyama and Katsuo to obtain the invention as specified in claim 31.

Regarding claim 32: The combination of Sugiyama and Katsuo does not disclose expressly that the electronic output is stored on a removable storage device.

Hymel discloses storing an electronic output of a video signal on a removable media storage device (para. 10, lines 14-15 and lines 20-21 of Hymel – *DVD is a removable data storage storing video signals and outputting the video signals through an interface*).

The combination of Sugiyama and Katsuo is analogous art with respect to Hymel because they are from similar problem solving areas, namely the control of data storage and output. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use a DVD drive for storing the video signals, as taught by Hymel. The suggestion for doing so would have been that DVDs are a common of video data media for storing video data. Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Hymel with the combination of Sugiyama and Katsuo to obtain the invention as specified in claim 32.

Further regarding claim 33: Hymel discloses that the removable storage device is a DVD (para. 10, lines 20-21 of Hymel).

Further regarding claim 34: Hymel discloses that the removable storage device is a CD-ROM (para. 10, lines 19-20 of Hymel).

Further regarding claim 35: Hymel discloses that the removable storage device is an audio cassette tape (para. 10, lines 14-15 and line 19 of Hymel – *audio cassette tape reader is a type of audio player, MP3 player is merely an example*).

Further regarding claim 36: Hymel discloses that the removable storage device is a video tape (para. 10, lines 14-15 and line 20 of Hymel – *digital camcorder, which, as is well-known in the art, uses a digital video (DV) cassette tape*).

Further regarding claim 37: Hymel discloses that the removable storage device is a flash card (para. 10, lines 14-15 and lines 19-20 of Hymel – *MP3 players and digital cameras generally use flash card memory*).

Further regarding claim 39: Hymel discloses that the removable storage device is a computer disk (para. 19, lines 8-9 of Hymel).

Regarding claim 40: The combination of Sugiyama and Katsuo does not disclose expressly that the network device includes a cellular telephone.

Hymel discloses a cellular phone as a network device (para. 10, lines 14-15 of Hymel).

The combination of Sugiyama and Katsuo is analogous art with respect to Hymel because they are from similar problem solving areas, namely the control of data storage and output. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to include the cellular phone taught by Hymel as a network device. The motivation for doing so would have been to allow a user to connect a variety of different types of peripheral devices to an

overall system, thus allowing the user to perform a variety of functions (para. 2, lines 1-6 of Hymel). Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Hymel with the combination of Sugiyama and Katsuo to obtain the invention as specified in claim 40.

Regarding claim 41: The combination of Sugiyama and Katsuo does not disclose expressly that the network device includes a video camcorder.

Hymel discloses a video camcorder as a network device (para. 10, lines 14-15 and line 20 of Hymel).

The combination of Sugiyama and Katsuo is analogous art with respect to Hymel because they are from similar problem solving areas, namely the control of data storage and output. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to include the video camcorder taught by Hymel as a network device. The motivation for doing so would have been to allow a user to connect a variety of different types of peripheral devices to an overall system, thus allowing the user to perform a variety of functions (para. 2, lines 1-6 of Hymel). Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Hymel with the combination of Sugiyama and Katsuo to obtain the invention as specified in claim 41.

Regarding claim 42: The combination of Sugiyama and Katsuo does not disclose expressly that the network device includes a digital audio recorder.

Hymel discloses a digital audio recorder (MP3 player) as a network device (para. 10, lines 14-15 and line 19 of Hymel).

The combination of Sugiyama and Katsuo is analogous art with respect to Hymel because they are from similar problem solving areas, namely the control of data storage and output. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to include the digital audio recorder taught by Hymel as a network device. The motivation for doing so would have been to allow a user to connect a variety of different types of peripheral devices to an overall system, thus allowing the user to perform a variety of functions (para. 2, lines 1-6 of Hymel). Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Hymel with the combination of Sugiyama and Katsuo to obtain the invention as specified in claim 42.

Regarding claim 43: The combination of Sugiyama and Katsuo does not disclose expressly that the network device includes a DVD reader.

Hymel discloses a DVD reader as a network device (para. 10, lines 14-15 and line 21 of Hymel).

The combination of Sugiyama and Katsuo is analogous art with respect to Hymel because they are from similar problem solving areas, namely the control of data storage and output. At

the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to include the DVD reader taught by Hymel as a network device. The motivation for doing so would have been to allow a user to connect a variety of different types of peripheral devices to an overall system, thus allowing the user to perform a variety of functions (para. 2, lines 1-6 of Hymel). Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Hymel with the combination of Sugiyama and Katsuo to obtain the invention as specified in claim 43.

Regarding claim 44: The combination of Sugiyama and Katsuo does not disclose expressly that the network device includes a video cassette tape reader.

Hymel discloses a video cassette tape reader as a network device (para. 10, lines 14-15 and line 20 of Hymel – *a digital camcorder reads video cassette tapes*).

The combination of Sugiyama and Katsuo is analogous art with respect to Hymel because they are from similar problem solving areas, namely the control of data storage and output. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to include the video cassette tape reader taught by Hymel as a network device. The motivation for doing so would have been to allow a user to connect a variety of different types of peripheral devices to an overall system, thus allowing the user to perform a variety of functions (para. 2, lines 1-6 of Hymel). Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Hymel with the combination of Sugiyama and Katsuo to obtain the invention as specified in claim 44.

Regarding claim 45: The combination of Sugiyama and Katsuo does not disclose expressly that the network device includes a CD reader.

Hymel discloses a CD reader as a network device (para. 10, lines 14-15 and line 20 of Hymel).

The combination of Sugiyama and Katsuo is analogous art with respect to Hymel because they are from similar problem solving areas, namely the control of data storage and output. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to include the CD reader taught by Hymel as a network device. The motivation for doing so would have been to allow a user to connect a variety of different types of peripheral devices to an overall system, thus allowing the user to perform a variety of functions (para. 2, lines 1-6 of Hymel). Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Hymel with the combination of Sugiyama and Katsuo to obtain the invention as specified in claim 45.

Regarding claim 46: The combination of Sugiyama and Katsuo does not disclose expressly that the network device includes an audio cassette tape reader.

Hymel discloses an audio cassette tape reader as a network device (para. 10, lines 14-15 and line 19 of Hymel – *audio cassette tape reader is a type of audio player, MP3 player is merely an example*).

The combination of Sugiyama and Katsuo is analogous art with respect to Hymel because they are from similar problem solving areas, namely the control of data storage and output. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to include the audio cassette tape reader taught by Hymel as a network device. The motivation for doing so would have been to allow a user to connect a variety of different types of peripheral devices to an overall system, thus allowing the user to perform a variety of functions (para. 2, lines 1-6 of Hymel). Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Hymel with the combination of Sugiyama and Katsuo to obtain the invention as specified in claim 46.

Regarding claim 47: The combination of Sugiyama and Katsuo does not disclose expressly that the network device includes a flash card reader.

Hymel discloses a flash card reader as a network device (para. 10, lines 14-15 and lines 19-20 of Hymel – *MP3 players and digital cameras generally use flash card memory*).

The combination of Sugiyama and Katsuo is analogous art with respect to Hymel because they are from similar problem solving areas, namely the control of data storage and output. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to include the flash card reader taught by Hymel as a network device. The motivation for doing so would have been to allow a user to connect a variety of different types of peripheral devices to an overall system, thus allowing the user to perform a variety of functions (para. 2, lines 1-6 of Hymel). Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Hymel with the combination of Sugiyama and Katsuo to obtain the invention as specified in claim 47.

Regarding claim 48: The combination of Sugiyama and Katsuo does not disclose expressly that the network device includes a digital video recorder.

Hymel discloses a digital video recorder as a network device (para. 10, lines 14-15 and lines 19 of Hymel).

The combination of Sugiyama and Katsuo is analogous art with respect to Hymel because they are from similar problem solving areas, namely the control of data storage and output. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to include the flash card reader taught by Hymel as a network device. The motivation for doing so would have been to allow a user to connect a variety of different types of peripheral devices to an overall system, thus allowing the user to perform a variety of functions (para. 2, lines 1-6 of

Hymel). Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Hymel with the combination of Sugiyama and Katsuo to obtain the invention as specified in claim 48.

5. Claims 8 and 24-25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sugiyama (US Patent 5,633,723), Katsuo (US Patent 5,721,883), and Stevens (US Patent Application Publication 2002/0010641 A1).

Regarding claim 8: The combination of Sugiyama and Katsuo does not disclose expressly that the external source is a media broadcaster, and wherein the interface comprises a media broadcast receiver that can be tuned to a media broadcast.

Stevens discloses an external source that is a media broadcaster, wherein the interface comprises a media broadcast receiver that can be tuned to a media broadcast (figure 3(110) and para. 36, lines 1-8 of Stevens).

The combination of Sugiyama and Katsuo is analogous art with respect to Stevens because they are from the same field of endeavor, namely the control and processing of time-based media data. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to configure the interface taught by Sugiyama to receive a media broadcast from a media broadcast receiver (radio), as taught by Stevens. The motivation for doing so would have been to allow users to retrieve desired distributions of audio and video data over a controlled broadcast (para. 4, lines 1-5 of Stevens). Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Stevens with the combination of Sugiyama and Katsuo to obtain the invention as specified in claim 8.

Regarding claims 24 and 25: The combination of Sugiyama and Katsuo does not disclose expressly that the media processing system comprises an audio encryption module and a video encryption module.

Stevens discloses an audio encryption module (para. 54, lines 1-4 and para. 57, lines 3-4 of Stevens) and a video encryption module (para. 54, lines 1-4 of Stevens).

The combination of Sugiyama and Katsuo is analogous art with respect to Stevens because they are from the same field of endeavor, namely the control and processing of time-based media data. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to include the audio encryption module and the video encryption module taught by Stevens as part of said multimedia processing system. The motivation for doing so would have been to allow users to retrieve desired distributions of audio and video data over a controlled broadcast (para. 4, lines 1-5 of Stevens). Therefore, it would have been obvious to

combine Stevens with the combination of Sugiyama and Katsuo to obtain the invention as specified in claims 24 and 25.

6. Claim 9 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sugiyama (US Patent 5,633,723), Katsuo (US Patent 5,721,883), Stevens (US Patent Application Publication 2002/0010641 A1), Hymel (US Patent Application Publication 2003/0220988 A1), and McCarthy (US Patent 6,296,693 B1).

Regarding claim 9: The combination of Sugiyama and Katsuo does not disclose expressly that the interface comprises an embedded receiver selected from a group consisting of: an embedded TV receiver, an embedded radio receiver, an embedded short-wave radio receiver, an embedded satellite radio receiver, an embedded two-way radio, and an embedded cellular phone.

Stevens discloses an embedded TV receiver (figure 3(110) and para. 36, lines 1-8 of Stevens), an embedded radio receiver (para. 36, lines 1-8 of Stevens), and an embedded satellite radio receiver (para. 36, lines 1-8 of Stevens) available for selection by a user (para. 36, lines 6-10 of Stevens).

The combination of Sugiyama and Katsuo is analogous art with respect to Stevens because they are from the same field of endeavor, namely the control and processing of time-based media data. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to have an embedded TV receiver, an embedded radio receiver, and an embedded satellite radio receiver available for selection at the interface, as taught by Stevens. The motivation for doing so would have been to allow users to retrieve desired distributions of audio and video data over a controlled broadcast (para. 4, lines 1-5 of Stevens). Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Stevens with the combination of Sugiyama and Katsuo.

The combination of Sugiyama, Katsuo and Stevens does not disclose expressly that said group consists of not only an embedded TV receiver, an embedded radio receiver, and an embedded satellite radio receiver, but also an embedded short-wave radio receiver, an embedded two-way radio, and an embedded cellular phone.

Hymel discloses a cellular phone as an input device (para. 10, lines 14-15 of Hymel).

The combination of Sugiyama, Katsuo and Stevens is analogous art with respect to Hymel because they are from similar problem solving areas, namely the control of data storage and output. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to have the cellular phone taught by Hymel embedded and selectable, as taught by

Stevens. The motivation for doing so would have been to allow a user to connect a variety of different types of peripheral devices to an overall system, thus allowing the user to perform a variety of functions (para. 2, lines 1-6 of Hymel). Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Hymel with the combination of Sugiyama, Katsuo and Stevens.

The combination of Sugiyama, Katsuo, Stevens and Hymel does not disclose expressly that said group consists of not only an embedded TV receiver, an embedded radio receiver, an embedded satellite radio receiver, and an embedded cellular phone, but also an embedded short-wave radio receiver, and an embedded two-way radio.

McCarthy discloses including a two-way (CB) radio (column 7, lines 13-16 and lines 21-23 of McCarthy) and a radio receiver for receiving short wave radio signals (column 7, lines 13-16 and lines 21-23 of McCarthy).

The combination of Sugiyama, Katsuo, Stevens and Hymel is combinable with McCarthy because they are from similar problem solving areas, namely the control of data communication hardware. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to include the two-way radio and the short-wave radio taught by McCarthy in the group of selectable embedded receivers. The motivation for doing so would have been to provide the user with means of personal communication. Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine McCarthy with the combination of Sugiyama, Katsuo, Stevens and Hymel to obtain the invention as specified in claim 9.

7. Claim 10 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sugiyama (US Patent 5,633,723), Katsuo (US Patent 5,721,883), Federspiel (US Patent 5,170,935), Baron (US Patent 5,940,776), and McCarthy (US Patent 6,296,693 B1).

Regarding claim 10: The combination of Sugiyama and Katsuo does not disclose expressly that the network device comprises an embedded receiver selected from a group consisting of an embedded heat sensor, an embedded humidity sensor, an embedded National Weather Service radio alert receiver, and an embedded TV Emergency Broadcast System (EBS) alert monitor.

Federspiel discloses selecting between an embedded heat sensor (column 12, lines 10-18 of Federspiel) and an embedded humidity sensor (column 12, lines 21-24 of Federspiel).

The combination of Sugiyama and Katsuo is analogous art with respect to Federspiel because they are from similar problem solving areas, namely the control and processing of digital time-based data. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary

skill in the art to select from among an embedded heat sensor and an embedded humidity sensor, as taught by Federspiel. The motivation for doing so would have been to be able to control the environmental conditions in which a user is present (column 2, lines 5-9 of Federspiel). Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Federspiel with the combination of Sugiyama and Katsuo.

The combination of Sugiyama, Katsuo and Federspiel does not disclose expressly that said group consists not only of an embedded heat sensor and an embedded humidity sensor, but also of an embedded National Weather Service radio alert receiver, and an embedded TV Emergency Broadcast System (EBS) alert monitor.

Baron discloses an embedded National Weather Service radio alert receiver (column 5, lines 45-49 and lines 61-65 of Baron).

The combination of Sugiyama, Katsuo and Federspiel is analogous art with respect to Baron because they are from similar problem solving areas, namely the control and processing of digital time-based data. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to include the embedded National Weather Service radio alert receiver taught by Baron in the group of receivers from which a user can select. The motivation for doing so would have been so that a user can stay informed about the latest weather conditions and possible weather emergencies (column 1, lines 23-31 of Baron). Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Baron with the combination of Sugiyama, Katsuo and Federspiel.

The combination of Sugiyama, Katsuo, Federspiel and Baron does not disclose expressly that said group consists not only of an embedded heat sensor, an embedded humidity sensor, and an embedded National Weather Service radio alert receiver, but also of an embedded TV Emergency Broadcast System (EAS) alert monitor.

McCarthy discloses an embedded TV Emergency Broadcast System (EBS) alert monitor (column 7, lines 13-16 and lines 18-21 of McCarthy).

The combination of Sugiyama, Katsuo, Federspiel and Baron is analogous art with respect to McCarthy because they are from similar problem solving areas, namely the control and processing of digital time-based data. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to include the embedded TV Emergency Broadcast System (EBS) alert monitor taught by McCarthy in the group of receivers from which a user can select. The motivation for doing so would have been to keep the user alerted to any emergency conditions (column 7, lines 15-18 of McCarthy). Therefore, it would have been obvious to

combine McCarthy with the combination of Sugiyama, Katsuo, Federspiel and Baron to obtain the invention as specified in claim 10.

8. Claims 12 and 26-27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sugiyama (US Patent 5,633,723), Katsuo (US Patent 5,721,883), and Chino (US Patent 6,118,888).

Regarding claim 12: The combination of Sugiyama and Katsuo does not disclose expressly that the network device comprises an ultrasonic pen capture device.

Chino discloses an ultrasonic pen capture device (figure 3(102i) and column 7, lines 14-16 of Chino).

The combination of Sugiyama and Katsuo is analogous art with respect to Chino because they are from the same field of endeavor, namely the control and processing of digital data. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to capture input data using an ultrasonic pen capture device, as taught by Chino. The suggestion for doing so would have been that an electronic pen is simply another useful output device that provides digital data a user may wish to obtain (figure 3 and column 6, lines 66-67 of Chino). Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Chino with the combination of Sugiyama and Katsuo to obtain the invention as specified in claim 12.

Regarding claim 26: The combination of Sugiyama and Katsuo does not disclose expressly that the media processing system comprises an audio sound localization module.

Chino discloses an audio sound localization module (column 13, lines 5-14 of Chino - *by using the gaze object detection portion of the multi-modal interface apparatus, the audio sound localization is determined*).

The combination of Sugiyama and Katsuo is analogous art with respect to Chino because they are from the same field of endeavor, namely the control and processing of time-based media data. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to include the audio sound localization module taught by Chino as part of the overall media processing system. The motivation for doing so would have been to ensure that user input is intended, and the user is not speaking to someone else (column 1, lines 52-58 of Chino). Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Chino with the combination of Sugiyama and Katsuo to obtain the invention as specified in claim 26.

Regarding claim 27: The combination of Sugiyama and Katsuo does not disclose expressly that the media processing system comprises a video motion detection module.

Chino discloses an embedded video motion detection module (figure 3(102f) and column 7, lines 33-38 of Chino).

The combination of Sugiyama and Katsuo is combinable with Chino because they are from the same field of endeavor, namely the control and processing of time-based media data. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to include the video motion detection module taught by Chino as part of the overall media processing system. The suggestion for doing so would have been that detection of a user's motion and gestures is simply another useful electronic means to input data into a computerized system (figure 3 and column 7, lines 2-11 of Chino). Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Chino with the combination of Sugiyama and Katsuo to obtain the invention as specified in claim 27.

9. Claim 16 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sugiyama (US Patent 5,633,723), Katsuo (US Patent 5,721,883), Hymel (US Patent Application Publication 2003/0220988 A1), Kleinrock (US Patent 5,936,542), and Gerber (US Patent 5,568,406).

Regarding claim 16: The combination of Sugiyama and Katsuo does not disclose expressly that the removable storage device is selected from a group consisting of a DVD, a video cassette tape, a CD, an audio cassette tape, a flash card, a computer disk, an SD disk, and a computer-readable medium.

Hymel discloses a removable storage device selected from among a DVD (para. 10, lines 14-15 and lines 20-21 of Hymel), a video cassette tape (para. 10, lines 14-15 and line 20 of Hymel – *digital camcorder, which, as is well-known in the art, uses a digital video (DV) cassette tape*), a CD (para. 10, lines 14-15 and lines 19-20 of Hymel), and an audio cassette tape (audio cassette tape reader is a type of audio player, MP3 player is merely an example) (para. 10, lines 14-15 and line 19 of Hymel), a computer disk (para. 19, lines 8-9 of Hymel), and a computer-readable medium (para. 19, lines 8-9 of Hymel).

The combination of Sugiyama and Katsuo is analogous art with respect to Hymel because they are from similar problem solving areas, namely the control of data storage and output. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to have available for selection a DVD, a video cassette tape, a CD, an audio cassette tape, a computer disk, and a computer-readable medium. The motivation for doing so would have been to allow a user to connect a variety of different types of peripheral devices to an overall system,

thus allowing the user to perform a variety of functions (para. 2, lines 1-6 of Hymel). Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Hymel with the combination of Sugiyama and Katsuo.

The combination of Sugiyama, Katsuo and Hymel does not disclose expressly that the group consists not only of a DVD, a video cassette tape, a CD, an audio cassette tape, a computer disk, and a computer-readable medium, but also a flash card and an SD disk.

Kleinrock discloses storing digital data on a flash card (column 7, lines 34-35 of Kleinrock).

The combination of Sugiyama, Katsuo and Hymel is analogous art with respect to Kleinrock because they are from similar problem solving areas, namely the control of data storage and output. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to have available for selection a flash card. The suggestion for doing so would have been that a flash card is simply another of many possible storage devices from which to choose (column 7, lines 34-36 of Kleinrock). Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Kleinrock with the combination of Sugiyama, Katsuo and Hymel.

The combination of Sugiyama, Katsuo, Hymel and Kleinrock does not disclose expressly that the group consists not only of a DVD, a video cassette tape, a CD, an audio cassette tape, a computer disk, a computer-readable medium, and a flash card, but also an SD disk.

Gerber discloses storing digital data on an SD disk (column 10, lines 28-34 of Gerber).

The combination of Sugiyama, Katsuo, Hymel and Kleinrock is combinable with Gerber because they are from similar problem solving areas, namely the control of data storage and output. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to have available for selection an SD disk. The motivation for doing so would have been that an SD disk is useful for backing up large amounts of digital data (column 10, lines 23-34 of Gerber). Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Gerber with the combination of Sugiyama, Katsuo, Hymel and Kleinrock to obtain the invention as specified in claim 16.

10. Claim 17 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sugiyama (US Patent 5,633,723), Katsuo (US Patent 5,721,883), and Kimura (US Patent 5,270,989).

Regarding claim 17: The combination of Sugiyama and Katsuo does not disclose expressly that the electronic output system comprises a handling mechanism to accommodate a plurality of removable storage devices.

Kimura discloses a handling mechanism (figure 1(6) of Kimura) that accommodates a plurality of removable storage devices (column 4, lines 46-52 of Kimura).

The combination of Sugiyama and Katsuo is analogous art with respect to Kimura because they are from similar problem solving areas, namely processing and storing digital output data. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to provide a handling mechanism to handle a plurality of removable storage devices, as taught by Kimura. The motivation for doing so would have been to be able to store and select from among a plurality of different available removable storage devices (column 2, lines 38-42 of Kimura). Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Kimura with the combination of Sugiyama and Katsuo to obtain the invention as specified in claim 17.

11. Claim 18 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sugiyama (US Patent 5,633,723), Katsuo (US Patent 5,721,883), Kimura (US Patent 5,270,989), Takemasa (US Patent 5,136,563), and Morinaga (US Patent 4,734,898).

Regarding claim 18: The arguments regarding claim 17 are incorporated herein. Kimura further discloses selecting between handling devices (such as Laser Disc or CD) (column 5, lines 23-30 of Kimura). Both handling devices are of the tray type (column 5, lines 20-27 of Kimura).

The combination of Sugiyama, Katsuo and Kimura does not disclose expressly that the group of handling mechanism from which the handling mechanism is selected consists not only of a tray, but also of a feeder and a bandolier.

Takemasa discloses a feeder type handling mechanism (figure 2b; figure 18; and column 5, lines 52-67 of Takemasa).

The combination of Sugiyama, Katsuo and Kimura is analogous art with respect to Takemasa because they are from similar problem solving areas, namely processing and storing digital output data. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to include the feeder type handling mechanism taught by Takemasa as another type of handling mechanism from which to choose. The motivation for doing so would have been to provide for compact and reliable insertion and switching of the removable storage devices (column 2, lines 14-16 of Takemasa). Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Takemasa with the combination of Sugiyama, Katsuo and Kimura.

The combination of Sugiyama, Katsuo, Kimura and Takemasa does not disclose expressly that said group of handling mechanism from which the handling mechanism is selected consists not only of a feeder and a tray, but also of a bandolier.

Morinaga discloses a bandolier type handling mechanism (figure 3a and column 4, lines 53-62 of Morinaga).

The combination of Sugiyama, Katsuo, Kimura and Takemasa is analogous art with respect to Morinaga because they are from similar problem solving areas, namely processing and storing digital output data. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to include the bandolier type handling mechanism taught by Morinaga as another type of handling mechanism from which to choose. The motivation for doing so would have been to be able to store even more removable storage devices that with the tray or feeder type handling mechanisms while preventing damage to the removable storage devices (column 2, lines 14-24 of Morinaga). Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Morinaga with the combination of Sugiyama, Katsuo, Kimura and Takemasa to obtain the invention as specified in claim 18.

12. Claim 19 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sugiyama (US Patent 5,633,723), Katsuo (US Patent 5,721,883), and Steinberg (US Patent 6,000,030).

Regarding claim 19: The combination of Sugiyama and Katsuo does not disclose expressly that said electronic output system comprises a media writer selected from a group consisting of a disposable media writer and a self-destructing media writer.

Steinberg discloses a disposable media writer (column 4, lines 16-20 of Steinberg) and a self-destructing media writer (column 5, lines 28-36 of Steinberg).

The combination of Sugiyama and Katsuo is analogous art with respect to Steinberg because they are from similar problem solving areas, namely the control and storage of digital data. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to provide for digital data output a group of media writers consisting of a disposable media writer and a self-destructing media writer, as taught by Steinberg. The motivation for doing so would have been prevent unauthorized access to computer files (column 1, lines 43-50 of Steinberg). Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Steinberg with the combination of Sugiyama and Katsuo to obtain the invention as specified in claim 19.

13. Claims 20-21 and 23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sugiyama (US Patent 5,633,723), Katsuo (US Patent 5,721,883), and Korman (US Patent 6,308,887 B1).

Regarding claim 20: The combination of Sugiyama and Katsuo does not disclose expressly that the electronic output system is coupled to a speaker system and sends an audio signal to the speaker system.

Korman discloses outputting audio data using a speaker system as a peripheral device (figure 2(310) and column 7, lines 47-54 of Korman – *In order for said speaker system to operate as an output, sending an audio signal to said speaker system is inherent*).

The combination of Sugiyama and Katsuo is analogous art with respect to Korman because they are from the same field of endeavor, namely the control and processing of multi-media data. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to output audio data to a connected speaker system, as taught by Korman. The motivation for doing so would have been to provide the appropriate output format if audio output is desired. Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Korman with the combination of Sugiyama and Katsuo to obtain the invention as specified in claim 20.

Further regarding claim 21: Korman discloses that the electronic output system comprises an embedded sound player for generating the audio signal (column 5, lines 30-34 of Korman).

Regarding claim 23: The combination of Sugiyama and Katsuo does not disclose expressly that the media processing system comprises a multimedia server.

Korman discloses a multimedia server (figure 2(10) and column 3, lines 48-56 of Korman).

The combination of Sugiyama and Katsuo is analogous art with respect to Korman because they are from the same field of endeavor, namely the control and processing of multi-media data. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to include a multi-media server in the overall media processing system, as taught by Korman. The motivation for doing so would have been to provide control and communication relay for the multi-media processing devices comprising the media processing system (column 3, lines 49-52 of Korman). Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Korman with the combination of Sugiyama and Katsuo to obtain the invention as specified in claim 23.

14. Claim 38 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sugiyama (US Patent 5,633,723), Katsuo (US Patent 5,721,883), Hymel (US Patent Application Publication 2003/0220988 A1), and Shieh (US Patent Application Publication 2002/0185533 A1).

Regarding claim 38: The combination of Sugiyama, Katsuo and Hymel does not disclose expressly that the removable storage device is a memory stick.

Shieh discloses removable storage devices including a memory stick (para. 18, lines 9-10 of Shieh).

The combination of Sugiyama, Katsuo and Hymel is analogous art with respect to Shieh because they are from similar problem solving areas, namely the control of data storage and output. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to have available for selection a flash card and a memory stick, as taught by Shieh. The motivation for doing so would have been to allow the user to output data to one of a plurality of different output devices, depending upon user need and desire (para. 18, lines 3-10 of Shieh). Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Shieh with the combination of Sugiyama, Katsuo and Hymel to obtain the invention as specified in claim 38.

15. Claim 50 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sugiyama (US Patent 5,633,723), Katsuo (US Patent 5,721,883), and Heilweil (US Patent 4,881,135).

Regarding claim 50: The combination of Sugiyama and Katsuo does not disclose expressly that the network device includes a meeting recorder.

Heilweil discloses media input using a meeting recorder (figure 2 and column 3, lines 48-51 of Heilweil).

The combination of Sugiyama and Katsuo is combinable with Heilweil because they are from similar problem solving areas, namely the control of multimedia data storage and output. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to include the meeting recorder taught by Heilweil as a network device. The motivation for doing so would have been to provide audio-visual data regarding a conference or a meeting in a concealed or discreet manner (column 2, lines 33-40 of Heilweil). Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Heilweil with the combination of Sugiyama and Katsuo to obtain the invention as specified in claim 50.

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Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to James A. Thompson whose telephone number is 571-272-7441. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30AM-5:00PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, David K. Moore can be reached on 571-272-7437. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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23 December 2007

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Examiner
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